

DIRECT ANALYSIS—Selected Papers. John N. Rosen, M.D. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1953. 184 pages, \$3.75.

In recent years a good deal of attention has been given to a special type of psychotherapy which has been worked out by Dr. John N. Rosen. Dr. Rosen gives the term "Direct Analysis" to his method of therapy and theory of schizophrenia. This technique of treatment has been utilized almost entirely in the treatment of schizophrenics and the author reports quite optimistically on the treatment of extremely uncooperative schizophrenics, many of whom were considered hopelessly chronic deteriorated cases.

The book consists of nine papers, only one of which was written especially for this book, the other eight papers being revised versions of papers published between 1946 and 1952. As published, the volume is an excellent presentation of the author's views and the techniques of treatment which he uses. Paper 1, entitled "Direct Analysis: General Principles," is essentially a summary of the author's views. In general these views follow the theories of Freud, but the technique of treatment is in many ways the exact opposite of the orthodox treatment of Freud, with the patient lying on a couch and with emphasis on the passive attitude on the part of the therapist.

The author has a number of interesting formulations which are quite clearly presented and which are at variance with most of the theories and techniques in general use. The reviewer would not agree with a number of these ideas presented by the author, but would recommend that anyone interested in the treatment of schizophrenia should familiarize himself with this material, which certainly merits careful study by any student of psychiatry. At least the author is entitled to a good deal of credit in breaking away from orthodox doctrines and attempting to work out his own formulation. His reasons for all this are given, his results are also stated and the reader can draw his own conclusions from this very clear and interesting presentation.

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GASTRIC CANCER. Alfred H. Iason, M.D., Attending Surgeon, Adelphi Hospital; Director of Surgery, Brooklyn Hospital for the Aged; Instructor in Anatomy, New York Medical College; with illustrations by Alfred Feinberg, Instructor of Medical Illustration, Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1953. 316 pages, \$7.50.

According to the author the book was written in order to summarize succinctly for the undergraduate student, the practicing physician and the surgeon, the cumulative literature concerning gastric cancer, and to crystallize the author's experience in that field. In a sense no doubt his objectives are reached and the book contains a great amount of useful information. In an apparent effort to include everything, however, there is a lack of emphasis on the important points which limits its value for students and physicians. The chapters are arranged in an orthodox manner, beginning with anatomy and histology, and continuing with incidence, etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis and finally surgery. A number of different surgical procedures are described, commencing with total gastrectomy, then different forms of subtotal resections and finally the varied palliative operations. No mention is made of the substitution of the cecum, colon or jejunum after total gastrectomy. The book consists largely of a collection of facts, opinions, and methods, and is of value to this extent. The author does not make known his own beliefs and preferences based on his own experiences and hence the book is lacking in that personal touch which adds so much to the interest and value of any work.

PSYCHOANALYSIS, MAN, AND SOCIETY. Paul Schilder, M.D., Ph.D., Late Research Professor of Psychiatry, New York University College of Medicine and Late Clinical Director of Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division. Arranged by Lauretta Bender, M.A., M.D., Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, New York University College of Medicine, Senior Psychiatrist, Bellevue Hospital, New York City. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1951. 382 pages. \$4.00.

This is a book of twenty chapters, nineteen of which were originally published as separate papers. Included in this book are discussions of alcoholism, criminality and the adjustment of man generally to society. Of particular interest to many will be Chapter 18, Psychoanalysis of Economics. Although it was published in the *Psychoanalytic Review* on October 1940, much of it is of great interest in view of the present tensions between the United States and Russia.

A comparison made about the views of Marx and Freud is of special interest. Schilder points out that both Marx and Freud were Jews. "Marx and Freud both found out that individuals live up to demands of which they are not conscious. However, Marx's ideologies comprise the economic and social forces as well as sexual behavior. The accent is on the former . . . Marx put the emphasis on the economic forces, self-preservation and reproduction in the widest sense, Freud on the libidinous (sexual) forces."

In discussing all the material in this chapter, Schilder makes use of conventional orthodox psychoanalytic interpretations. However, he does not hesitate to criticize Freud and does give Marx credit for emphasizing the importance of economic motives and the idea that these often affect individuals at an unconscious level. He feels that Freud has not understood all of this adequately and that his attempts to explain the desire for economic survival are unclear and inadequate. The following is worth quoting on this point: "The basic contention of Marxism is that economic drives and needs have to be fulfilled if the individual wants to continue living . . . One must admit that psychoanalysis has neglected this viewpoint to a great extent. . . . In psychoanalysis the necessity for food and for the satisfaction of hunger appears as oral libido. When one looks over large parts of the psychoanalytic literature one would not conceive the idea that one eats because one is hungry and wants food to sustain one's life, but would rather suppose that eating is a sly way of satisfying oral libido. . . . The overextension of the libido theory into the oral sphere is the beginning of the downfall of the psychoanalytic theory of instincts. It finally leads indeed to a pansexualism since, according to Freud, the death instincts are not immediately experienced."

This whole book is full of many interesting and stimulating observations and is recommended for reading not only by psychiatrists but by all those interested in problems of human behavior and man's relation to society.

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DISORDERS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. Edited by Robert L. Craig, M.D. A Symposium—Presented at the Twenty-fourth Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine, October 8 to 19, 1951. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1952. 304 pages, \$5.50.

This group of good monographs on disorders of the circulatory system was presented before the New York Academy of Medicine in October 1951. It gives the reader a comprehensive understanding of present-day clinical practice and laboratory investigation—one which would require much more extensive study were it not compressed so well.

It is highly recommended for physicians and students with a particular interest in this field.